***Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TP: \_\_\_\_***

CW/ HW#49: Congruent Triangles ASA +Review

Geometry

Due: Monday, November 30th

**TWO ANGLES AND THE SIDE BETWEEN THEM (Angle Side Angle – ASA):**

ASA - with measures of 40o and 600 and side length of 5 inches that is between the 2 angles.

1. Use your ruler to draw a line segment of length 5 inches.
2. Label the endpoints A and B.
3. At point A, construct a 40o angle. Extend the line for the angle as far as you can on the paper.
4. At point B, construct a 60o angle. Extend the line for the angle as far as you can on the paper.
5. Label the point where the two lines intersect “C”.
6. Compare your triangles with your neighbor. Are the triangles congruent?

**TWO ANGLES AND THE SIDE BETWEEN THEM (Angle Side Angle – ASA) Reflection:**

***\*Included Side:*** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the two angles.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** Determine if the two triangles are congruent. If so write a congruency statement and identify what postulate is needed to prove congruency. | 2. Determine if the two triangles are congruent. If so write a congruency statement and identify what postulate is needed to prove congruency. |
| 3.  **Given:** CF bisects ∠*ACE* and ∠*BFD*  **Prove:**Δ*CBF* ≅ Δ*CDF* |  |
| 4. Draw and label two triangles that **CAN NOT** be proven congruent using the Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) Postulate. Explain why ASA can not be used. | |

**For numbers 1 through 9, tell if the triangles are congruent. If so, identify the postulate used to prove congruency. You only know the following postulates SSS, SAS, and ASA.**





Label all corresponding congruent sides and angles.

Explain how you determined which sides/ angles were congruent.

Determine whether the triangles can be proved using SSS, SAS, or ASA,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) **Given**  **Prove** ∆*MKL* ≅∆*TVL* |  |
| 2) **Given**  **Prove** ∆*QRS* ≅∆*ESR* |  |
| 3) **Given**  **Prove** ∆*LMN* ≅∆*NTL* |  |
| 4) **Given**  **Prove** ∆*LMN* ≅∆*NTL* |  |

***Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TP: \_\_\_\_***

Thanksgiving Review Homework

Geometry

Due: Monday, November 30th, 2015

Failure to show all work will result in a LaSalle.

Linear functions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What is the slope of the line ? | 2. What is the equation of a line that passes through point and has the slope ? |

Transformations:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3.  Macintosh HD:Users:rmitrovich:Desktop:Screen Shot 2015-11-22 at 10.22.22 PM.png | 4.  Macintosh HD:Users:rmitrovich:Desktop:Screen Shot 2015-11-22 at 10.22.29 PM.png |

Parallel + Perpendicular:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5. What is the equation of a line that is parallel to and passes through the point ? | 6. What is the equation of the line that is perpendicular to and passes through point ? |

Angles: ANNOTATE AND SOLVE!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 7. | 8. |

Area & Perimeter:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9. Ms. Wrotten is selling mini Muchin pencils at the merit store. You want to draw a rectangle with the new mini Muchin pencil, if the pencil can write only 32 inches before it runs out of lead, what side lengths will generate the largest area? | 10. If a rectangle has a width of 24 feet and a perimeter of 120 feet, what is its area? |
| 11. If a rectangle has a length of 32 meters, and an area of 384 square meters, what is the rectangle’s perimeter? |